JULY, 1786. THE NUMB. 2928.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1786.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen,*

The BOOK of
COMMON PRAYER,
And ADMINISTRATION of the
SACRAMENTS,
And other
RITES and CEREMONIES,
As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe
OF
The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,
At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

A SERMON,
Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 22ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the
CONVENTION OF THE
Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,
In the ſtates of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.
By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

BANK of *North-America*.
JULY 1, 1786.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the STOCKHOLDERS, or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

FISHER and ROBERTS,
At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Allſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Oil ver; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Philadelphia, June 30, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next, at ſeven o'Clock in the evening, A certain two ſtory Frame Houſe, 16 feet by 20, with a large Bake-Oven in the Cellar, a Wooden Shed in the Yard, &c.; and Lot of Ground on which the ſame ſtands, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, at the diſtance of 121 feet from South-ſtreet, being 17 feet front on Fifth-ſtreet, and 90 feet in depth, to a ten feet alley, bounded northerly by ground of Francis Valley, ſouthwardly by land of Charles Hurſt, eaſtwardly by Fifth-ſtreet, and weſtwardly by a ten feet alley, ſubject to the payment of 12 ſhillings per foot yearly, amounting to 26 dollars and 11-90ths of a dollar. Taken in execution as the property of Nicholas Magey, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuage and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Coats and Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 20 feet, and extending in depth in ſaid ſtreet about 207 feet, to St. John-ſtreet; bounded northward by ground of Colonel William Coats, eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward partly by other ground of ſaid William Coats, and partly by a lot granted, or intended to be granted, to the Second Preſbyterian Congregation of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of building a Meeting-houſe thereon, and weſtward by St. John-ſtreet aforeſaid; On ſaid lot, fronting on Second-ſtreet, ſtands a large three ſtory brick Houſe, a two ſtory brick Kitchen, and a Brick Shop; and fronting on St. John-ſtreet, ſtands a well finiſhed two ſtory Brick Meſſuage; under and ſubject to the yearly ground-rent of 20 dollars and two thirds of a dollar and taxes, redeemable at any time by the payment of 533 dollars and one third of a dollar, and the yearly ground-rent to the time of payment.

No. 2. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 33 feet, and in length or depth, north and ſouth, 144 feet, bounded weſtward by city lot No. 272, belonging to George Heyl, northward by city lot No. 274, belonging to Solomon Lyons, eaſtward by Eighth-ſtreet, and ſouthward by Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, under the yearly ground-rent of 96 dollars and taxes, redeemable by the payment of 1600 dollars within 15 years. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Perry, and to be ſold, by
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from his maſter, on the 28th ult. JOHN LYNCH, from Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, has black hair, about 30 years old, a complexion apt to redden either with the ſun or liquor, large eyes and prominent cheek bones, chews tobacco, apt to drink, very talkative, ſweats hard, values himſelf as a ſailor and traveller, and can do farming work tolerably well; had on a bear-ſkin jacket, coarſe brown linen ſhirt and trowſers, an old beaver hat, edged with velvet, he took with him a change of clothes, viz. a half worn light blue camblet coat, nankeen waiſtcoat, and ſtriped bed-tick trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid Lynch, and lodges him in any gaol in this ſtate, New-York or Maryland, ſhall receive the above reward, and all charges paid. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will make for Maryland, New-York, or attempt his old occupation of following the ſea, therefore all maſters of veſſels are expreſly forbid taking him off. §

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at the head of the Falling Spring, in Franklin county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 28th ult. two indented ſervant men. viz. JOHN MULVENEY, an Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, and ſhort fair hair, grey eyes, has a ſmall ſcar under one of his eye-brows, and on ſaid ſcar two warts or teats; had on or took with him when he went away, two hemp linen ſhirts, one pair of tow trowſers, an old beaver hat, with a ſmall rent in the crown; he ſays he was a ſoldier in the continental army, and is a weaver by trade.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, and heavy brows; had on or took with him, a lead coloured coat and waiſtcoat of home-made cloth, two hempen ſhirts, one pair of old trowſers, one pair of patched ſhoes, and a wool hat. Said ſervants alſo took with them one broad cloth coat and waiſtcoat, of a light colour, one pair of velvet breeches, ſpotted red and white, one pair drab coloured ditto, with braſs buttons, one pair of boots, the legs of which are buck-ſkin, with calf ſkin tops. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol in the United States, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for any one of them, with reaſonable charges, paid by
May 30. 1786. † WILLIAM LONG.

FOR NEW-YORK,
THE SLOOP
New-York Packet,
JOHN HIDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a few days, having part of her cargoe engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to the ſaid Maſter, on board ... ing the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

TUESDAY, April 4, 1786. A. M.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for altering and amending an act, entituled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein."

It was moved by Mr. Clymer, and ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons, To inſert the following clauſe, viz.

And whereas it was alſo enacted and provided by the ſaid recited act, That the Juſtices of the Peace of the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties, at their general quarter ſeſſions, ſhall nominate three able and intelligent freeholders, reſiding within the diſtrict of any county which is divided into diſtricts, for the purpoſe of holding elections, or otherwiſe reſiding within the county, as judges of election to be holden in each diſtrict or place as aforeſaid:

And whereas the ſaid mode of nominating has been conſidered as a dangerous innovation in the former laws, which gave the appointment of the judges of elections to inſpectors choſen by the freeholers.

Be it therefore enacted, That the inſpectors who ſhall be choſen in purſuance of the ſaid act, or a majority of them, ſhall, on the morning of the day of any election, at their meeting in the place appointed for the diſtricts to which they belong, chooſe and take to their aſſiſtance three reputable and diſcreet perſons, who, with the Sheriff or Coroner (if he be preſent) ſhall be judges of the election.

The Yeas and Nays being called thereon by Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Hubley, were as follow, viz.

YEAS. W. Will, R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. S. Foulke, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, R. Trail, R. Brown, G. Woods, B. Rittenhouſe, J. Hughes, R. Loller, S. Wheeler, D. Krouſe. 39.

NAYS. J. Irvine, J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Bradley. 30.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

It was then moved by Mr. Logan, and ſeconded by Mr. R. Morris,

To inſert the following clauſe, viz.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall vote at any election for Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, who does not produce a receipt from the collector of taxes of the ward, diſtrict or townſhip where he reſides, of his having paid his taxes for the year preceding ſuch election, excepting the ſons of freeholders, of the age of twenty-one years, who ſhall be entitled to a vote, although they have not paid taxes.

Moved by Mr. Fitzſimons, and ſeconded by Mr. Robinſon, To amend the ſaid motion, by ſtriking out the words "does not "produce a receipt from the collector of taxes of the ward, diſ-"trict or townſhip where he reſides," in order to inſert, in lieu thereof, the words "ſhall not produce ſufficient evidence of his "having paid the ſtate taxes for the year preceding ſuch election."

And determined in the negative.

On the queſtion,—"To agree to the original motion?"—the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. J. Clark, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. R. Morris, G. Clymer, J. Salter, G. Logan, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, A. Scott, W. Parr, G. Woods, S. Wheeler. 10.

NAYS. W. Will, T. Fitzſimons, J. Irvine, I. Gray, W. Robinſon, jun. J. Clark, A. Erwin, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, E. Carpenter, J. Work, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. 60.

So it was determined in the negative.

The aforeſaid bill having been fully debated,

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee, read March 18th laſt, on the petition of William Hay, was read the ſecond time, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of William Hay, beg leave to report.——

Your committee, having duly conſidered the prayer of the petition, and other circumſtances concerning the ſame, do find, that the petitioner ſtands indebted to the ſtate in a large ſum of money, much more than his eſtate will bring at public ſale; the conſequence of which is, the ſtate will not be paid, and the petitioner will be ruined; the petitioner is alſo poſſeſſed of ſundry final ſettlements to a large amount, which in juſtice he ought to be credited by this ſtate for the ſame.

Your committee beg leave to offer for conſideration, whether it would not be more advantage to the ſtate, that the Supreme Executive Council be authoriſed and requeſted to accept of ſaid final ſettlements as part payment of ſaid debt, and to take a mortgage on the petitioner's eſtate for the remainder, giving him ſome farther time.

And on the queſtion—"Will the Houſe adopt the ſame?"

It was carried in the negative.

The memorial of the committee of Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The report of the committee, read March 23d laſt, on the petition of divers non-reſident holders of land in the townſhips of Wyoming, Stoke and Shawaneſe, &c. was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That a ſpecial committee be appointed, to bring in a bill to exonerate the owners of lands, the ſettlement of which has been impeded, and the value greatly leſſened by the influence of the diſturbances at Wyoming, from the payment of taxes aſſeſſed and laid thereon ſince the year 1780; and that the committee deſcribe in ſaid bill, by proper boundaries, the tract of country where the ſaid exonerations ought to be ſo made.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Irvine, Miller and Woods, be a committee, for the purpoſes contained in the foregoing reſolution.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for veſting certain lots therein mentioned in the truſtees, for a burial ground, for the uſe of the religious ſociety of Free Quakers, in the city of Philadelphia," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, on the petition of James Montgomery, poſtponed March 24th laſt; and after conſiderable debate thereon, the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed.

On motion, Ordered, That Friday next be aſſigned for the election of a Regiſter of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for the county of Cheſter.

On motion, Ordered, That Thurſday next be aſſigned for the ſecond reading of the bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from John M'Dowell, of the county of Cheſter, was read, praying to be appointed Regiſter for the Probate of Wills, &c. and Recorder of Deeds for ſaid county, become vacant by the death of the late officer.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Thomas Smith, jun. and Thomas Harwood, of the ſtate of Maryland, was read, ſetting forth, that they are poſſeſſed of mines which will produce large quantities of ſilver and copper; and that as there is, throughout the United States, a diſtreſſing ſcarcity of ſpecie, they conceive thoſe mines may be made advantageous to the public, by a part of their produce being coined; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill, to ſecure to them an excluſive right of coinage, either to a certain amount, or for a period of time.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A member preſented to the chair a tranſcript of the returns of property, and the aſſeſſment of taxes thereon for the year 1785, for the county of Fayette.

The committee appointed yeſterday, on the memorial of the committee of the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, April 3d, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for the relief of ſuch citizens of this ſtate, whoſe ſervants or apprentices were enliſted in the armies of the United States during the late war, and who have not received any compenſation therefor," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the report of the committee on the expenditures of the civil liſt was read the ſecond time, and in debating the following paragraph, viz.

"That the pay of the Secretary of Council, including allowance for Clerk, be ſix hundred pounds per annum."

It was moved by Mr. Miller, ſeconded by Mr. Hannum,

To inſert after the words "ſix hundred," the words "and fifty."

And on the queſtion,—"Will the Houſe agree to the ſaid amend-

amendment?"---The Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. R. Morris and Mr. Clymer, and were as follow viz.

YEAS. W. Will, R. Morris, T. Fitzsimons, J. Irvine, G. Clymer, S. Foulke, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, S. Evans, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyson, D. M'Clellan, R. Whitehill F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Luz, G. Woods, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, A. Smith, B. Rittenhouse, R. Lollier, S. Wheeler. 34.

NAYS. I. Gray, J. Salter, G Logan, W. Robinson, jun. J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Ralston, R. Smith, J. Morris, E. Carpenter, M. Schmyser, A. Eichelberger, J. Carothers, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Teal, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes. J. M'Dowell, J. M'Calmont, J. Rhea, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouse, D. Bradley. 36.

So it was determined in the negative, and the original paragraph adopted.

In debating the following paragraph, viz.

That from and after the day of the daily pay of the members of the General Assembly during their attendance be ten shillings.

It was moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Rittenhouse, That the words "ten shillings" be struck out, and that the words "twelve shillings and six-pence" be inserted in lieu thereof.

And carried in the affirmative.

Ordered. That the further consideration of the aforesaid report be postponed.

Adjourned until half past three o'clock, P. M.

[To be continued.]

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

I beg you would give the contents of the enclosed pamphlet a place in your paper a week or two before harvest. For the encouragement of all those farmers, who shall follow the doctor's advice, I can with great truth inform them, that for three years past I have given no spirits of any kind to my reapers, but the other liquors recommended by the doctor, particularly cyder, and vinegar and water sweetened with molasses, and that my harvest was gathered sooner and better since I adopted this practice, than ever it was before.

A GLOUCESTER COUNTY FARMER.

An ENQUIRY *into the* EFFECTS *of* SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS *upon the* HUMAN BODY, *and their* INFLUENCE *upon the* Happiness *of* Society By B. RUSH, M.D.

BY Spirits, I mean all those liquors which are obtained by distillation from fermented juices or substances of any kind. These liquors were formerly used only in medicine.--- They now constitute a principal part of the drinks of many countries.

Since the introduction of spirituous liquors into such general use, physicians have remarked that a number of new diseases have appeared among us, and have described many new symptoms as common to old diseases. Spirits in their first operation are stimulating upon the system. They quicken the circulation of the blood, and produce some heat in the body. Soon afterwards they become what is called sedative; that is, they diminish the action of the vital powers, and thereby produce languor and weakness.

The effects of spirituous liquors upon the human body, in producing diseases, are sometimes gradual. A strong constitution, especially if it be assisted with constant and hard labour, will counteract the destructive effects of spirits for many years, but in general they produce the following diseases.

1. A sickness at the stomach, and vomiting in the morning. This disorder is generally accompanied with a want of appetite for breakfast. It is known by tremors in the hands, insomuch that persons who labour under it are hardly able to lift a teacup to their heads, till they have taken a dose of some cordial liquor. In this disorder a peculiar paleness, with small red streaks, appear in the cheeks. The flesh of the face, at the same time, has a peculiar fullness and flabbiness, which are very different from sound and healthy fat.

2. An universal dropsy. This disorder begins first in the lower limbs, and gradually extends itself throughout the whole body. I have been told that the merchants in Charlestown, in South-Carolina, never trust the planters when spirits have produced the first symptoms of this second disorder upon them. It is very natural to suppose that industry and virtue have become extinct in that man, whose legs and feet are swelled from the use of spirituous liquors.

3. Obstruction of the liver. This disorder produces other diseases, such as inflammation, which sometimes proves suddenly fatal---the jaundice---and dropsy of the belly.

4. Madness. It is unnecessary to describe this disease with all its terrors and consequences. It is well known in every township, where spirituous liquors are used.

5. The Palsy, 6. the Apoplexy, and 7. the Epilepsy, complete the group of diseases produced by spirituous liquors. I do not assert that these disorders are never produced by any other cause, but I maintain that spirituous liquors are the most frequent causes of them, and that when a predisposition to them is produced by other causes, they are rendered more certain and more dangerous by the intemperate use of spirits.

I have only named a few of the principal disorders produced by spirituous liquors. It would take up a volume to describe how much other disorders, natural to the human body, are encreased and complicated by them. Every species of inflammatory and putrid fever is rendered more frequent and more obstinate by the use of spirituous liquors.

The danger to life from the diseases which have been mentioned is well known. I do not think it extravagant therefore to repeat here, what has been often said, that spirituous liquors destroy more lives than the sword. War has its intervals of destruction---but spirits operate at all times and seasons upon human life. The ravages of war are confined to but one part of the human species, viz. to men, but spirits act too often upon persons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or sex; and lastly, war destroys only those persons who allow the use of arms to be lawful, whereas spirits insinuate their fatal effects among people, whose principles are opposed to the effusion of human blood.

Let us next turn our eyes from the effects of spirits upon health and life, to their effects upon property; and here fresh scenes of misery open to our view. Among the inhabitants of cities, they produce debt, disgrace and bankruptcy. Among farmers, they produce idleness with its usual consequences, such as houses without windows---barns without roofs---gardens without enclosures---fields without fences---hogs without yokes---sheep without wool---meagre cattle---feeble horses---and half clad dirty children, without principles, morals, or manners. This picture is not exaggerated. I appeal to the observations of every man in Pennsylvania, whether such scenes of wretchedness do not follow the tracks of spirituous liquors, in every part of the state.

If we advance one step further, and examine the effects of spirituous liquors upon the moral faculty, the prospect will be still more distressing and terrible. The first effects of spirits upon the mind shew themselves in the temper. I have constantly observed men who are intoxicated in any degree with spirits to be peevish and quarrelsome; after a while they lose by degrees the moral sense. They violate promises and engagements without shame or remorse. From these deficiencies in veracity and integrity, they proceed to crimes of a more heinous nature. It would be to shock human nature only to name them.

Thus have I in a few words pointed out the effects of spirituous liquors upon the lives, estates and souls of my fellow-creatures.---Their mischiefs may be summed up in a few words. They fill our church-yards with premature graves---they fill the Sheriff's docket with executions---they crowd our jails---and lastly, they people the regions---but it belongs to another profession to shew their terrible consequences in the future world.

I shall now proceed to combat some prejudices in favor of the use of spirituous liquors.

There are three occasions in which spirits have been thought necessary and useful.

1. In very cold weather.
2. In very warm weather. And
3. In times of hard labour.

1. There cannot be a greater error than to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of cold upon the body. On the contrary I maintain that they always render the body more liable to be effected and injured by cold. The temporary warmth they produce, is always succeeded by chilliness. If any thing besides warm cloathing and exercise is necessary to warm the body in cold weather, a plentiful meal of wholesome food is at all times sufficient for that purpose. This, by giving a tone to the stomach, invigorates the whole system, while the gentle fever created by digestion adds considerably to the natural and ordinary heat of the body, and thus renders it less sensible of the cold.

2. It is equally absurd to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it, they rather encrease them. They add an internal heat to the external heat of the Sun; they dispose to fevers and inflammations of the most dangerous kind; they produce preternatural sweats which weaken, instead of an uniform and gentle perspiration which exhilirates the body. Half the diseases which are said to be produced by warm weather, I am persuaded are produced by the spirits which are swallowed to lessen its effects upon the system.

3. I maintain with equal confidence, that spirituous liquors do not lessen the effects of hard labor upon the body. Look at the horse, with every muscle of his body swelled from morning 'till night in the plough, or the team, does he make signs for spirits to enable him to cleave the earth, or to climb a hill?---No. He requires nothing but cool water and substantial food. There is neither strength nor nourishment in spirituous liquors. If they produce vigor in labor, it is of a transient nature, and is always succeeded with a sense of weakness and fatigue. These facts are founded in observation; for I have repeatedly seen those men perform the greatest exploits in work, both as to their degrees, and duration, who never tasted spirituous liquors.

But are there no conditions of the human body in which spirituous liquors are required?---Yes, there are; 1st. In those cases where the body has been exhausted by any causes, and faintness, or a stoppage in the circulation of the blood has been produced, the sudden stimulus of spirits may be necessary. In this case we comply strictly with the advice of Solomon, who confines the use of "strong drink" only to him "that is ready to perish!" And 2dly. When the body has been long exposed to wet weather, and more especially if cold be joined with it, a moderate quantity of spirits is not only proper but highly useful to obviate debility, and thus to prevent a fever. I take these to be the only two causes that can occur, in which spirituous liquors are innocent or necessary.

But if we reject spirits from being part of our drinks, what liquors shall we substitute in the room of them? For custom---the experience of all ages and countries, and even nature herself, all seem to demand drinks more grateful and more cordial than simple water.

To this I shall reply, by recommending in the room of spirits, in the first place,

1. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a small quantity of spirit, but so diluted and blunted, by being combined with an acid and a large quantity of sacharine matter and water, as to be perfectly inoffensive and wholesome. It disagrees only with persons subject to the rheumatism, but it may be rendered inoffensive to such people by extinguishing a red hot iron in it, or by diluting it with water. It is to be lamented that the late frosts in the spring often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. But the effects of these frosts have been in some measure obviated by giving an orchard a north-west exposure, so as to check too early vegetation, and by kindling two or three large fires of brush and straw to windward of the orchard, the evening before we expect a night of frost. This last expedient has, in many instances within the compass of my knowledge, preserved the fruit of an orchard, to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious husbandman.

2. BEER is a wholesome liquor compared with spirits. The grain from which it is obtained is not liable, like the apple, to be affected with frost, and therefore it can always be procured at a moderate expence. It abounds with nourishment---hence we find many of the common people in Great-Britain endure hard labour with no other food than a quart or three pints of this liquor, with a few pounds of bread a day. I have heard with great pleasure of breweries being set up in several of the principal county towns of Pennsylvania, and I esteem it a sign of the progress of our state in wealth and happiness, that a single brewer in Chester county sold above 1000 barrels of beer last year. While I wish to see a law imposing the heaviest taxes on whisky distilleries, I should be glad to see breweries (at least for some years) wholly exempted from taxation.

3. WINE is likewise a wholesome liquor, compared with spirits. The low wines of France I believe could be drank at a less expence than spirits in this country. * The peasants in France, who drink these liquors in large quantities, are a healthy and sober body of people. Wines of all kinds yield, by chemical analysis, the same principles as cyder, but in different proportions; hence they are both cordial and nourishing. It is remarked that few men ever become *habitual* drunkards upon wine. It derives its relish principally from company, and is seldom like spirituous liquors drank in a chimney corner or in a closet. The effects of wine upon the *temper* are likewise in most cases directly opposite to those that were mentioned of spirituous liquors. It must be a bad heart, indeed, that is not rendered more chearful and more generous by a few glasses of wine.

4. VINEGAR and WATER sweetened with sugar or molasses, is the best drink that can be contrived in warm weather. I beg leave to recommend this wholesome mixture to reapers in a particular manner. It is pleasant and cooling. It promotes perspiration, and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of the soldiers of the Roman republic; and it is well known that they marched, and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms that weighed 60lbs. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Palestine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. Say not, that spirits have become necessary in harvest, from habit and the custom of the country. The custom of swallowing this liquid fire is a bad one, and the habit of it may be broken. Let half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood combine to allow higher wages to their reapers than are common, and a sufficient quantity of *any* of the liquors I have recommended, and they may soon abolish the practice of giving them spirits. They will in a little while be delighted with the good effects of their association. Their grain will be sooner and more carefully gathered into their barns, and an hundred disagreeable scenes of sickness and contention will be avoided, which always follow in a greater or less degree the use of spirituous liquors. Under this head, I should not neglect to recommend butter-milk and water, or sour milk (commonly called bonneclabber) and water. It will be rendered more grateful by the addition of a little sugar. PUNCH is likewise calculated to lessen the effects of heat and hard labor upon the body. The spirit in this liquor is blunted by its union with the vegetable acid. Hence it possesses not only the constituent parts, but most of the qualities of cyder and wine. To render this liquor perfectly innocent and wholesome, it must be drank *weak*---in *moderate* quantities---and *only* in warm weather.

There are certain classes of people to whom I beg leave to suggest a caution or two upon the use of spirituous liquors.

1. Valetudinarians, especially those who labour under disorders of the stomach and bowels, are very apt to fly to spirits for relief. Let such people be cautious how they repeat this dangerous remedy. I have known many men and women, of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed by occasional doses of gin or brandy, to ease the cholic, into a love of spirituous liquors, insomuch that they have afterwards fallen sacrifices to their fatal effects. The different preparations of opium are a thousand times more safe and innocent than spirituous liquors in all spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels. So apprehensive am I of the danger of contracting a love for spirituous liquors, by accustoming the stomach to their stimulus, that I think the fewer medicines we exhibit in spirituous vehicles the better.

2. Some people, from living in countries subject to the intermitting fever, endeavour to fortify themselves against it by two or three glasses of bitters made with spirits every day. There is great danger of men becoming sots from this practice. Besides, this mode of preventing intermittents is by no means a certain one. A much better security against them is to be found in the Jesuits bark. A tea-spoon full of this excellent medicine taken every morning during the sickly season, has in many instances preserved whole families in the neighbourhood of rivers and mill-ponds from fevers of all kinds. Those who live in a sickly part of the country, and who cannot procure the bark, or who object to taking it, I would advise to avoid the morning and evening air in the sickly months---to kindle fires in their houses on damp days and in cool evenings throughout the whole summer, and to put on woollen cloathing about the first week in September. The last part of this direction applies only to the inhabitants of the middle states. These cautions I am persuaded will be more effectual in preventing autumnal fevers than the best preparations that can be made from bitters in spirits.

3. Men who follow professions that require a constant exercise of the mind or body, or perhaps of both, are very apt to seek relief from fatigue in spirituous liquors. To such persons I would beg leave to recommend the use of TEA instead of spirits. Fatigue is occasioned by the obstruction of perspiration. Tea, by restoring perspiration, removes fatigue, and thus invigorates the system. I am no advocate for the general or excessive use of tea. When drank too strong, it is hurtful, especially to the female constitution; but when drank of a moderate degree of strength, and in moderate quantities, with sugar and cream or milk, I believe it is in general innocent, and at all times to be preferred to spirituous liquors. One of the most industrious school-masters I ever knew, told me that he had been preserved from the love of spirituous liquors by contracting a love for tea in early life. Three or four dishes drank in an afternoon carried off the fatigue of a whole day's labour in his school. This gentleman lived to be 71 years of age, and afterwards died of an acute disease, in the full exercise of all the faculties of his mind.

To every class of my readers, I beg leave to suggest a caution against the use of TODDY. I acknowledge that I have known some men who by limiting its strength constantly by measuring the spirit and water, and who by drinking it *only* with their *meals*, have drank toddy for many years without suffering in any degree from it; but I have known many more who have been insensibly led from drinking toddy for their constant drink, to take drams in the morning, and have afterwards paid their lives as the price of their folly. I shall select one case from among many that have come within the compass of my knowledge, to shew the ordinary progress of intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors.---A gentleman, once of a fair and sober character, in the city of Philadelphia, for many years drank toddy as his constant drink. From this he proceeded to drink grog. After awhile nothing would satisfy him but slings made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little sugar. From slings he advanced to raw rum---and from common rum to Jamaica spirits. Here he rested for a few months; but at last he found even Jamaica spirits were not strong enough to warm his stomach, and he made it a constant practice to throw a table-spoonful of ground pepper into each glass of his spirits, in order (to use his own expressions) "to take off their coldness."---It is hardly necessary to add, that he soon afterwards died a martyr to his intemperance.

I shall conclude what has been said of the effects of spirituous liquors with two observations.---1. A people corrupted with strong drink cannot long be a *free* people. The rules of such a community will soon partake of the vices of that mass from which they are secreted, and all our laws and governments will sooner or later bear the same marks of the effects of spirituous liquors which were described formerly upon individuals. I submit it therefore to the consideration of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, whether more laws should not be made to encrease the expence and lessen the consumption of spirituous liquors, and whether some mark of public infamy should not be inflicted by law upon every man convicted before a common Magistrate of drunkenness.

The second and last observation I shall offer, is of a serious nature. It has been remarked that the Indians have diminished every where in America since their connections with the Europeans. This has been justly ascribed to the Europeans having introduced spirituous liquors among them. Let those men who are every day turning their backs upon all the benefits of cultivated society, to seek habitations in the neighbourhood of Indians, consider how far this wandering mode of life is produced by the same cause which has scattered and annihilated so many Indian tribes.----Long life, and the secure possession of property, in the land of their ancestors, was looked upon as a blessing among the ancient Jews.---For a son to mingle his dust with the dust of his father, was to act worthy of his inheritance; and the prospect of this honor often afforded a consolation even in death. However exalted, my countrymen, your ideas of liberty may be, while you expose yourselves by the use of spirituous liquors to this consequence of them, you are nothing more than the pioneers, or in more slavish terms, the "hewers of wood" of your more industrious neighbours.

If the facts that have been stated, have produced in any of my readers who have suffered from the use of spirituous liquors a resolution to abstain from them hereafter, I must beg leave to inform them that they must leave them off *suddenly* and *entirely*. No man was ever *gradually* reformed from drinking spirits. He must not only avoid tasting, but even smelling them, until long habits of abstinence have subdued his affection for them. To prevent his feeling any inconveniences from the sudden loss of their stimulus upon his stomach, he should drink plentifully of camomile or of any other bitter tea, or a few glasses of sound old wine every day. I have great pleasure in adding, that I have seen a number of people who have been *effectually* restored to health,---to character---and to usefulness to their families and to society, by following this advice.

* Two barrels of cyder, taken from the press, and boiled into one, and afterwards set aside to ferment, make a liquor in every respect equal to the low wines of Europe, provided it be kept as long before it is used. Three or four years are necessary for this purpose.---I have drank wine prepared in this manner that was three years old, which had a good deal the taste of Rhenish wine, and which was very grateful and cooling, when mixed with water.---I have taken the liberty of calling it POMONA WINE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of this city, bookbinder and stationer, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estate, are also desired to bring them in for adjustment, to MARY TAYLOR) Administrat.
WM. ADCOCK,)

CHARLESTOWN, (*Maſſachuſetts*) *June* 23.

The government of the univerſity, in order to promote œconomy, and render a liberal education leſs expenſive, have agreed on a uniformity in the dreſs of the ſtudents, which will be plain, but neat, and more academical than what has been heretofore uſed. Silk is entirely prohibited, and the uſe of home manufactures recommended, as far as may be. The new regulations are to begin with thoſe who ſhall commence Freſhmen next month.

NEWBURY-PORT, *June* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in one of the ſouthern ſtates.

"I was pleaſed with the inſtructions of Newbury-port to their repreſentatives, they have been re-printed in all the newſpapers, this way, and have received the approbation of liberal men.

"It is an unpleaſant thing to be the daily witneſs of the humiliating ſituation of the federal government, without power, deſtitute of revenue, pledged for engagements, and without ability to execute them."

BOSTON, June 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country.

"As to public affairs I am exceedingly alarmed. The other day being in company with a number of gentlemen of this neighbourhood, to whoſe political knowledge much reſpect is paid, our converſation turned on the preſent ſtate of the public; we were unanimouſly of opinion, that unleſs there was immediate attention and direct exertions, inevitable ruin would inſtantly overtake us, as a people. It is evident to a demonſtration, that the implacable enemies of the United States in general, and of this commonwealth in particular, have been, and are, at this moment in a more eſpecial manner, ſeeking our deſtruction; having been defeated in arms, they have long had recourſe to art, they have at all times been on their watch tower, to diſcover our weakeſt part, that ſo they might attack ſucceſsfully; knowing of what infinite importance it is to the United States, that the preſent requiſition of Congreſs, (which they know to be juſt) ſhould be complied with, they are uſing every machination in their power to prevent it, and it is very much to be feared they have found ways and means to introduce themſelves, by their emiſſaries, into an honorable aſſembly, now ſitting in Boſton: many among us ſcruple not to ſay, this is a fact. It muſt be confeſſed from the conduct of ſome, it is much to be apprehended, elſe why ſo much delay in complying with what muſt appear to be ſo eſſential to our honor and happineſs. It is moſt ardently to be wiſhed, that if there are any falſe ones among you they may be detected. Our worthy and honeſt Fathers, to whom, under God, we in the country, as well as you in the town, look for ſalvation, will continue to perſevere in the way of well-doing; and may the bleſſing of a grateful people reſt upon them, whilſt thoſe who are plotting our ruin will ſink into ſhame."

NEW-YORK, July 6.

On Monday laſt, at the court of ſeſſions, an action was brought by the executors of Mr. Neat, of the city of London, merchant, againſt Mr. Sands, of this city, merchant, for a debt contracted previous to the late war, for upwards of twelve hundred pounds, with the intereſt thereon from the commencement of the war to this time. Whether the Britiſh ſhall be paid intereſt for monies during the war, at a time when the principals could not be paid, being a queſtion of no ſmall importance to the merchants of this and the American ſtates, was warmly debated by the counſels for both parties, and, after a hearing of upwards of twelve hours, the jury brought in, as their judgement, that Mr. Sands ſhould not pay ſaid intereſt.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) June 28.

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate broke up on Saturday laſt.---We underſtand that the queſtion regarding the paper money was warmly agitated---that it was propoſed to iſſue 21 000l. and upon calling the yeas and nays, there were twelve of the former in favour of the meaſure, and ſix of the latter oppoſed to it---So that it was carried by a majority of ſix to iſſue the above ſum; but the bill was rejected by a conſiderable majority of the council.

The commiſſioners appointed to meet thoſe from Pennſylvania and Maryland, for the purpoſe of ſettling the propriety of cutting a canal between the bays of Delaware and Cheſapeake, are the honourable William Killen, Gunning Bedford, John Jones, Robert Armſtrong, and Eleazer M'Comb, Eſq;

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12.

We learn from Quebec, that his Excellency ſir Guy Carlton, Governor of that province, Nova Scotia, &c. &c. lately arrived in that city from England.

On the 27th of June, laſt, a motion was made in the honourable houſe of repreſentatives at Boſton, to take the ſenſe of the houſe relative to the emiſſion of a paper currency, when on diviſion a majority of 89 appeared in diſapprobation of the meaſure. The advocates for it were 19. A motion of a tender act met with a ſimilar fate.

Tueſday the 4th inſt. being the political birth-day of America, the Vice Preſident and State Society of the Cincinnati convened by appointment at the City Tavern, and thence proceeded to the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Race-ſtreet; where, after a pathetic and judicious prayer by the Reverend William Rogers, Member of the Society, a very ſpirited and elegant Oration in memory of the principal, political and military occurrences of the late revolution, and of thoſe heroes who fell in defending the liberty of their country and the rights of mankind, was delivered to a very large and polite audience, by Major William Jackſon, Secretary of the Inſtitution.

The order of the proceſſion obſerved upon this occaſion, was as follows:

The Vice-Preſident,
The Secretary and Treaſurer,
The Standing Committee of the Society,
The Members (two and two)
Band of Muſic;
Capt. Semple's, Capt. Oſwald's and Capt. Hagner's Companies of Militia Light Infantry.

At four o'clock the Society, honored by the company of the Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate, the Judges, Members of Congreſs in the city, and the Attorney-General, ſat down to a very elegant dinner, at which the following toaſts were drank:

1. The 4th of July, 1776.
2. The Congreſs of the United States.
3. The Preſident and State of Pennſylvania.
4. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.
5. All other foreign powers in alliance with America.
6. General Waſhington.
7. The Society of the Cincinnati.
8. The Militia of Pennſylvania.
9. May the wiſdom which planned, and the courage which executed the meaſures of the late revolution, be for ever remembered and admired.
10. The Memory of thoſe Heroes who have fallen in defending the liberties of their country and the rights of mankind.
11. May the military talents and ſpirit of America meet the encouragement and ſupport of her public Councils.
12. May virtue, literature, and the arts, be the Pillars of our liberty and independence.
13. May the union, friendſhip, and happineſs of theſe ſtates be for ever uninterrupted by local prejudices, or local intereſts.
14. Confidence in our Continental Councils, and an increaſe of energy to our federal government.

The intervals between the oration and dinner was paſſed in the following and other buſineſs:---

Reſolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Major Jackſon for the oration delivered by him; and that a copy of it be requeſted for the preſs.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Miniſter, Veſtry and Corporation of the Reformed Calviniſt Church, for their readineſs in granting the uſe of their houſe; and obliging attention paid in preſerving ſuch admirable order and decorum.

Election of Officers for the preſent year.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Preſident.
T. M'KEAN, Vice-Preſident.
T. L. MOORE, Treaſurer.
A. G. CLAYPOOLE, Aſſiſtant Treaſurer.
W. JACKSON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

G. Tudor, J. B. Dunn, S. Nicolas, T. Mentagen, M. M'Connel, R. Humpton, W. M'Pherſon.

DELEGATES to the GENERAL SOCIETY,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
J. ARMSTRONG, jun.
F. JOHNSON.

The ſame day was alſo celebated by the officers of the militia, of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, at a country ſeat in the vicinity of the city. After dining together in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip, the following toaſts were drank, accompanied by ſuitable muſic, from a band collected on the joyous occaſion.

1ſt. The United States of America---may their union, their freedom and their proſperity be perpetual.

2d. The Congreſs---may their deliberations prove as fortunate in peace, as their councils were ſucceſsful in war.

3d. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty---may his reign prove a monument of the glory due to princes, who become the protectors of the rights of mankind.

4th. The State of Pennſylvania---may its agriculture, its commerce and its manufactures extend its reputation to the remoteſt parts of the earth.

5th. The illuſtrious Waſhington---may the bleſſings which he has procured for his country, be long, very long, enjoyed by himſelf.

6th. The Preſident of the ſtate---may his wiſdom as a ſtateſman, and his reſearches as a philoſopher, command in every age the applauſe they have merited from his own.

7th. The Marquis de la Fayette, and all the worthy foreigners, who in the late war riſqued their lives in defence of America,---may their laurels acquire new ſplendor with every revolution of time.

8th. The Patriotic Fair of America---may all the ſweets of domeſtic life recompence their zeal in behalf of their country.

9th. The memory of thoſe heroes who have fallen in defence of freedom---may their example excite emulation, as long as the human race ſhall exiſt.

10th. All the friends of America---may her encreaſing greatneſs gratify their magnanimous wiſhes in her favour.

11th. Our brethren, the officers and privates of the militia of America---may they attentively cheriſh in peace the arts neceſſary to protect their country in war.

12th. The parting legacy of our late Commander in Chief in his circular letter to the ſeveral ſtates---may its contents be engraven on the hearts of their ſenators.

13th. The day---may it prove an annual witneſs of our enjoying undiminiſhed the bleſſings which it gave.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 3.

"Yeſterday arrived the brigantine Little William, in diſtreſs, from Kingſton, Jamaica, bound to St. John's, Nova-Scotia. The Captain, mate and paſſengers being ſeized with a fever five days after ſailing from Jamaica, of which the mate died."

Extract of a letter from London, May 6.

"Captain Lundberry, of the Mary, arrived at Briſtol from Cork, ſays, Captain Dykes, of the Atlas, arrived at Cork from Maryland, informed him, that on the 14th ult. about twenty leagues weſt of Loop's-Head (on the weſt of Ireland) he fell in with the Four Brothers, Milles, from Honduras to London, who, on the 12th, had loſt fore and main maſts, rigging, ſails, &c. and was then getting up jury-maſts. Captain Dykes ſupplied them with what ropes, blocks, &c. he had to ſpare, and put a man on board her as a pilot.

"Advice was received on Wedneſday, that on the Thurſday before, a large bark, under jury-maſts and very leaky, drove into Scilly, and only five of the crew on board, who informed them, that they ſailed from Maryland with a cargo of tobacco for France, the 10th of March; that on the 1ſt of April they were boarded by an Algerine frigate of 36 guns, took out near half the cargo, together with the Captain and 17 of the crew, and then ſuffered her to proceed; and that in four days after they loſt all their maſts, and ſprung a leak."

It muſt give great pleaſure, ſays a correſpondent, to ſee the ſubject of money diſcuſſed in ſo able a manner by ſome late political writers. "The Eſſay on Money, as a medium of commerce," lately publiſhed by Mr. Young and Co. has thrown great light upon the ſubject, and it is to be hoped will help to extricate us from the difficulties and diſtreſſes to which paper money and tender laws have expoſed this country. It is ſaid to be written by a very learned and ingenious ſtateſman (well known for his great political abilities) in a neighbouring ſtate.

To THE PRINTERS.

INASMUCH as uſeful knowledge is always an object of the firſt conſideration among an enlightened and free people; and as the American Philoſophical Society was inſtituted for the expreſs purpoſe of cultivating ſuch branches thereof as have an immediate tendency to advance the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of this country, as well as to purſue more deep and refined diſquiſitions in the field of nature.---And whereas their proceedings and ſucceſs have been heretofore, and ſtill are, greatly impeded through want of a ſuitable place to meet in, and proper repoſitories for their books, apparatus and various communications, donations, &c. To remedy which the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth have granted and confirmed to the ſaid ſociety, and their ſucceſſors, a very convenient lot of ground, in the State-houſe ſquare, on which the ceſſar walls, for the intended building for the accommodation of the ſociety, are nearly compleated, and there is near 400l. already ſubſcribed for completion thereof; The SUBSCRIBERS earneſtly wiſh, that each member of the ſociety who has not already ſubſcribed, as alſo ſuch other gentlemen as are deſirous to promote ſo uſeful a deſign, may pay into the hands of the gentlemen hereafter mentioned (before the 20th inſtant, in order to have the ſhell covered in due time) ſuch ſums as they ſhall think fit.

Subſcriptions are taken in by SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Eſq; Dr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Mr. ROBERT PATTERSON, Dr. SAMUEL MAGAW, and Dr. JOHN FOULKE.

N. B. The members of the ſociety are ſeverally requeſted to call on Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; one of the Vice-Preſidents, who will deliver to them certificates of their membership.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are deſired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORN and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

Seventh Month 5th, 1786.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 23d ult. two milch COWS, one a red, the other a black and white. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Seventh Month 4th, 1786. MOSES SHEPPARD.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick HOUSE, and KITCHEN, and lot of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, being about 18 feet 6 inches front on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 60 feet in depth, bounded eaſtward by Capt. Park's houſe and lot, ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet, &c. this and the adjacent houſe and lot is ſubject to a groundrent of 9l. 10s. ſterling per annum; taken in execution, and ſold as part of the eſtate of Joſeph Falconer, late deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Cheſter, ſix miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and ſtabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware, and alſo lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any perſon in Philadelphia, wiſhing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Atmore.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Newlin and Weſt Bradford townſhips, Cheſter county Pennſylvania, on the night of the 9th inſtant, two native Iriſh ſervant men, who have been about ten months in the country, one of them named PATRICK ROE, a taylor by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a round faced thick well ſet fellow, of a down look and fair complexion, with ſhort dark coloured buſhy hair, has a ſlow hobbling gait, one of his ancle bones is ſomewhat larger than the other, the ſkin on the inſide of his hands is at preſent much ruffled or worn; had on an old ſhirt and pair of trowſers, both of them patched, a linen waiſtcoat, and a brown coloured cloth coatee, an old wool hat, and an old pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, but will probably partake with his companion. The other named THOMAS BUTLER, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round faced, thick and well ſet, has a great faultering in his ſpeech, and a remarkeble ſcar on the great toe of his right foot; had on, and took with him, three ſhirts of home ſpun flaxen linen, four pair of tow trowſers, ſtriped of a copperas colour, two old wool hats, and one half worn caſtor, the lining of which was looſe, a brown coatee of home ſpun cloth, with wooden buttons, and two double breaſted linſey waiſtcoats. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either of them.

July 11, 1786. CALEB PEIRCE,
JOHN YOUNG.

WAS taken up, on the 14th ult. by the ſubſcriber, in Straſburg townſhip, 4 miles from the Gap-Tavern, a light grey horſe, with an old ſaddle ſeated with buckſkin, and a double rein bridle; ſuppoſed to be the ſame advertiſed by John Pyewell, in the Pennſylvania Gazette. The owner is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away.

Straſburg townſhip, JAMES KENNEY.
3d July, 1786.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 24th of June laſt, an Iriſh SERVANT MAN, named John Bohannon about 22 years of age, has dark hair, ſomewhat curled, freſh coloured, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on when he went away a dark brown cloth coat with white metal buttons, the pockets inſide, a jacket, the fore parts of which are ſtriped cotton, the hind parts linen, Nankeen breeches, a home made flax ſhirt, white cotton ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes with braſs buckles, a white wool hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, has loſt one of his fore upper teeth which ſhews very remarkable, it is ſuppoſed he is protected by John Armſtrong, innkeeper in Second-ſtreet below the Draw-bridge, as ſaid Armſtrong offered to buy his time after he was run away, and alſo brought ſaid ſervant to this country. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE HEPPLER,

Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, July 3d, 1786.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1786.

Twenty Pounds *Reward.*

STRAYED or ſtolen the 17th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber's paſture, near the Bettering-houſe, an iron gray MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, well made, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, is in very good order, and has a lofty carriage. Alſo a black GELDING, ſix years old, has ſome ſaddle marks on his back, about fourteen hands and a half high, has been lately trimmed and ſhod all round, is very low in fleſh, ſlim made, a natural trotter, and ſtretches out his head when rode. Whoever delivers them at my ſtables, back of the City Tavern, ſhall have Six Pounds reward for the mare, and Four Pounds for the horſe. If ſtolen, the above rewards, and all reaſonable charges, will be paid on conviction of the thief or thieves.

SAMUEL HODGSON.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, the corner of Front and Market ſtreets,

A GOLD capped and jeweled watch, a quantity of good ſilver watches, a general aſſortment of tools and materials, conſiſting of japanned moon and plain arched clock faces, enameled watch ditto, ſetts of forged and caſt clock work with ſtatt pinions, large and ſmall bench vices, hand and tail ditto, watch and clock clyers, cutting nippers, ſliding tongues, clock bells, rounding off, bottoming, equalling, ſtitting and other clock and watch-makers files, a large lathe with wheels &c. compleat, large and ſmall ditto, 30 hour and eight day clock lines, large and ſmall ſaws, ſtakes and beak irons, caſe ſtakes and hammers, braſs and ſteel calipers, double tweeſers, blow pipes, large and ſmall ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers, beam and ſpring compaſſes, pivot and other burniſhers, ſcrew keys, engravers and ſcorpers, clock and watch arbours, pinion and frame gauges, ſheers, caſe ſprings and buttons, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſpring blewers, ſteel wire, clock and watch hands, magnifying glaſſes, clock and watch ſprings, fuſe chains, verges, glaſſes, ſham repeating, and other pendants, keys, chains, ſeals and ſtrings by the dozen or ſingle, and a number of other things too tedious to mention, all of which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and where country workmen may conſtantly be ſupplied. New and old clocks and watches, bought, ſold and repaired. †

Philadelphia, June 28, 1786.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £5. to £14. alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7 w.

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-houſe, the ſituation is very convenient for getting ſkins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a conſiderable ſtock of bark is laid in this ſeaſon: A piece of graſs land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe. Apply to John Price near the premiſes, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

Philadelphia, June 22, 1786.

This day diſſolves the partnerſhip of

ELFRETH & CLARK, *Cabinet-makers.*

ALL thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands, to bring in their accounts, and they will be ſettled.

Said CLARK has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work and materials of every kind, which he will ſell at a low rate for CASH, at their ſhop in Front, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

Warminſter township, Bucks county, June 22 1786.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice Lad, named JOHN HARRISON, upwards of 18 years of age, and broke open a cheſt, took his own indentures, and Twenty-four Dollars; he is ſmall of his age, and a remarkable ſcar on one leg. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ HENRY MILLER.

Five Pounds Reward, *for a Watch.*

WAS taken out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near the 14 mile ſtone, Skippack road, Whitemarſh township, Montgomery county, on Saturday, the 24th inſt. a largeſt ſize SILVER WATCH, maker's name Pet. Paquot London on the inſide, and alſo on the face, which is ſilver, has a day of the month hole in the face, but does not move, having no ſhifting wheel, was lately repaired, and has a paper in the caſe of Thomas Norton, watchmaker, near the Riſing Sun. it has alſo a twiſted wire chain, a ſteel key and a ſmall deſk key. The above reward will be given for the watch and thief on conviction, or Two Dollars for the watch only, if brought to the ſubſcriber, or Thomas Norton, as above. EDWARD DAVIS. June 27, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, American born, about 20 years of age, and her two children; one a female near three years of age; and the other a male child at the mother's breaſt. The mother and the children are to be ſold together in the country. The laſt is duly regiſtered; ſhe is a ſtrong and laborious wench, and well underſtands the duties of a ſervant. She is to be ſold in the country, as ſhe breeds faſt, which is diſagreeable to the family with which ſhe lives. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. † June 22, 1786.

New-York, June 8 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 600 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to gravel; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

Kent county, Maryland, June 26, 1786.

A CERTAIN ROBERT STEUART, on the 12th of this inſtant June, aſſaulted and moſt grievouſly wounded a certain John Dunham, of the county aforeſaid, whereby the life of ſaid Dunham is now in the moſt imminent danger; ſince which affair the ſaid Steuart has made his eſcape, and it is thought is gone out of the county. Any perſon therefore who will apprehend ſaid Steuart, and him ſecure, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, will render an acceptable ſervice to the community.

Robert Steuart is an Iriſhman, by trade a carpenter, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, or nearly ſo, well made, walks ſtout, has fair hair with a falſe tail, which may be left off, ſo that he may appear with ſhort hair, pale or whitiſh complexion, ſomething marked by the ſmall-pox, and rather thin viſaged; had on, when he went away, a ſhort pinkeen coat and veſt, corduroy breeches, and worſted ſtockings, fair, white metal buckles in his ſhoes and a hat with a belt and buckle. He came from Philadelphia in the month of July laſt, to work on Washington College, and has been guilty of ſeveral breaches of the peace ſince. ¶

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira. Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

Princeton, June 27, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN TOPPIN, of the ſtate of Delaware, came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, about the 17th December laſt, whilſt I was from home, and left a black mare, which he has not ſince called for. This is to give notice to the ſaid John Toppin, that unleſs he comes within one month from the date hereof, and pays the charges of her keeping, ſhe will be ſold at public auction for the ſame, by

¶ JOHN STOCKTON.

THE Creditors of THOMAS PRYOR, late of Burlington, deceaſed, are again deſired to bring or ſend their accounts to his widow, Hannah Pryor, as ſoon as may be, to enable her to form an eſtimate thereof, and come to a concluſion what ſteps will be beſt to be taken for the intereſt of the creditors, and ſettlement of the eſtate.

Sixth month 23, 1786. ¶ HANNAH PRYOR.

TO BE SOLD,

For money, or part credit, public ſecurities, or exchanged for property of equal value in or near the city of Philadelphia, or in the borough of Wilmington, two tracts of Land,

ONE Plantation, containing about 130 acres of land, ſituate in New-Caſtle county, near the Pennſylvania line, about ſeven miles from Wilmington, on the road towards Lancaſter, in a healthy ſituation, the land ſaid to be ſome of the beſt in that neighbourhood; it has about 15 acres of very good meadow, watered by a ſtream that never fails in ſummer, and woodland ſufficient, part whereof will make meadow; there are on the premiſes a good orchard, large barn, and other improvements, is convenient to Wilmington market, where produce ſells equal to Philadelphia; this place will be ſhewn by Samuel Nichols, living near the premiſes. If not ſold, it will be rented by the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, or Benjamin Mendenhall, in Wilmington.

The other tract contains 68 acres and a half of land, ſituate two miles from Darby, and near ten miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Cheſter, is well watered by ſeveral good ſprings and Muckanipa-creek, which is ſufficient to water a large proportion of meadow, or turn a mill; there is on this place a ſtone quarry, a good orchard, and other cuſtomary improvements. If not ſold altogether, it is very ſuitable to divide into 5 or 10 acre lots, having the great road in front, and the creek in the rear of each lot. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Jerſey Market, in Philadelphia. Alſo a quantity of Hay to be ſold cheap.

6w WILLIAM BALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the Northern Liberties, midway between Germantown and Frankford, and four miles from the city of Philadelphia, called CLERMONT, the property of the late Thomas Lawrence, Eſq. deceaſed. On this farm, which conſiſts of one hundred and forty acres, is a large and convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, fifty three feet front, with a piazza at the back, the whole length of the houſe, a ſpacious and well laid out garden, containing a variety of choice fruit, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with moſt excellent water, a convenient brick houſe for the accommodation of a tenant, with ſtable, coach-houſe, &c. On the place are 40 acres of orchard, which produce a great quantity of the fineſt apples. The farm is divided into four lots. No. 1. Conſiſting of 25 acres. No. 2. On which the manſion houſe, ſpring-houſe, coach-houſe and ſtables are erected, and containing 39 acres. No. 3 Containing 35 acres and No. 4. which contains 40 acres, ſix acres of orchard, and a good frame dwelling houſe. It will be ſold entire, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Each of the lots command an elegant and extenſive proſpect. The terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to Col. John Shee, in Philadelphia, or John Lawrence, Eſq. in Norris-town, Montgomery county,

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given immediately.

April 12. 1786. tf

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation, late the eſtate of Hugh Evans, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Merion township, within ſeven miles of this city, near the main road leading to Lancaſter, and about one mile from Merion meeting-houſe, containing about one hundred and ſeventy acres of good land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen, and good ſtone barn, with ſtables; a milk-houſe, with an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling houſe, about 18 acres of meadow in good order, with ſeveral lively ſtreams, by which moſt of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all ſeaſons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with ſome orchard, and other fruit trees: The whole under good fence, and for healthineſs of ſituation inferior to none in that neighbourhood. A good and ſufficient title will be made. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES and JOSHUA HOWELL, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 4th month 15th. 1786. 6w

SICKLES,

Made by SAMUEL WHEELER,

FOR SALE

AT *JOSEPH SERMON's* STORE, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Chriſt-church, and at the houſe of JOHN JONES, in Front-ſtreet near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Footman and Shippen,

Next door but one above the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Third-ſtreet,

Have for Sale, a large and elegant Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe: Alſo Engliſh bottled porter, by the dozen or caſk, of an excellent quality; likewiſe country rum. § 6w.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's,

FRENCH BURRS of various ſizes and dimenſions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; ſeveral odd ones of different ſizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all ſizes commonly uſed, or that may be ordered, of the beſt grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, juſt imported from the Manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, and to be diſpoſed of *at the former low rates*, at the ſtores abovementioned, or in Spruce-ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be ſupplied with Cloths of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America *ſome of which are much finer than uſual*: --Thoſe who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article*, may depend on being furniſhed with ſuch CLOTHS as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes *(without the trouble and expence of returning them)* provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 22 1786 thc. 6 w.

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various ſizes,

FOR SALE BY

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. § 6w.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *John Thornhill*, deceaſed, that unleſs they call and ſettle the ſame on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

c 3m JOSEPH THORNHILL, RICHARD THORNHILL, JOHN THORNHILL, JOHN DOWERS, } Adminiſtrators.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun. & Co.

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, and ſecond door below Fourth-ſtreet, a very general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Among which are,

SUPERFINE broad cloths; ſecond ditto; cottons, callicoes and chintzes; a variety of printed linens; corduroys, velvets and thickſets; fuſtians and jeans; calimancoes of all colours; durants, rattinets and ſhalloons; yard wide crapes; Norwich do. plain and ſtriped cambletts; dorſetees; Iriſh linens; lawns; ſilk, linen and check handkerchiefs; ſhawls; 7-8 ths, yard wide and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks; womens fine and ſuperfine cotton and ſilk hoſe; mens fine and ſuperfine thread and ſilk hoſe; womens lamb and doeſkin mitts and gloves; Haerlem checks and ſtripes; ditto tapes and bobbins; begg'rs lace, all numbers; 10-qrs, 11-qrs and 12 qrs cotton counterpanes; Marſeilles quilting; 7 qrs and 7 and an half quarters bed bunts; youths, boys and mens black and white hats, all prices; Scotch threads; coloured ditto; light, cloth coloured and black ſewing ſilks; ſcarf twiſt; gilt and common coat and waiſtcoat buttons; baſket and death-head buttons, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, pewter in caſks aſſorted; the moſt faſhionable low priced tea urns; long and ſhort pipes in boxes; window glaſs; nails ſharps and flats; ſmall boxes of cutlery aſſorted, &c.

Likewiſe, Weſt India and Country Rum.

DANIEL TYSON

Has removed his STORE to Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, and oppoſite to the Bunch of Grapes Inn,

Where he has for SALE, a Large and General

Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

As uſual: Conſiſting of---

COARSE, fine, and ſuperfine broa cloths,
Felt, caſtor and beaver hats and hatters trimmings,
Engliſh and Flemiſh bed ticken,
Brabant ſheetings,
Callicoes and chintzes, cambricks,
Cambletts, calimancoes, durants and ſhalloons,
Cutlery and ironmongery,
Drillings, diapers,
Gloves and mitts, muſlins,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Jeans and jeanets,
Corduroys and thickſets,
Figured jeans and corduroys,
Plated ſtirrups, bitts, &c.
Plated ſide-board furniture,
Plated buttons and buckles, with a variety of other articles:

Alſo, A compleat aſſortment of fine and coarſe *Boulting Cloths*,
160 hogſheads James river tobacco,
Coffee in barrels, almonds in caſks,
A 13 inch cable, and anchor of ſuitable weight,
A few caſks Seneca ſnake-root, &c. &c.

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a ſaw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaſer to put the furnace in blaſt very ſoon.

The above works are in good order, almoſt the whole being new within theſe twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the ſame. Ore and coals ſo near the works that the teams haul with eaſe three loads a day, and the whole is well ſupplied by never failing ſtreams of water. Reaſonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchaſe money, or the ſubſcriber will reſerve the uſe of the forge for one year, and receive pig-iron in part payment. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at ſaid works, to ¶ GEORGE HASTINGS.

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